

head a broad black band runs through the eye, margined beneath by a rather narrower pale blue one; chin and throat fawn colour, with the ends of the feathers slightly more strongly washed with greenish yellow than the crown; remainder of the under surface green, with the feathers of the abdomen and under tail-coverts washed with blue towards their edges; under surface of the quills brown, the basal portion of their inner margins and the under wing-coverts pale fawn colour; under surface of the tail ashy brown, with a black terminal bar. Bill and legs black. Total length 9·8 inches, culmen 1, wing 3·1, tail 5·5, tarsus 0·4.

I have named this bird after my friend Mr. Dresser, who is about to publish a monograph of the *Meropidæ*, in acknowledgment of the valuable services rendered to ornithology by his large work on the Birds of Europe.

3. A second List of Birds recently collected by Sir John Kirk in Eastern Africa. By Captain G. E. SHELLEY.

[Received February 25, 1882.]

(Plate XVII.)

The collection of which the present paper treats was made by Sir John Kirk chiefly in the neighbourhood of Mamboio, on the eastern slopes of the mountain-range which separates Ugogo from the Zanzibar Province, but also contains some specimens from Ugogo country and two from Brava in South Somali-land, 1° N. lat.

This paper is intended as a supplement to my former one (P. Z. S. 1881, pp. 561-602).

1. CIRCAËTUS CINEREUS.

Circaëtus cinereus, Vieill.; Shelley, P. Z. S. 1881, p. 562.

Brava, in South Somali-land.

2. FALCO CUVIERI.

Falco cuvieri, Smith; Shelley, P. Z. S. 1881, p. 562.

Ugogo.

The head quarters of this Hawk is probably the unexplored regions of Central Africa.

This specimen, I presume, from its size is a female. In colouring it is almost identical with my specimen from Lamo, but is, if any thing, a shade duller.

Lamo, ♂? Total length 10·4 inches, wing 8·7, tail 4·9, tarsus 1·30.

Ugogo, ♀? " 12·2 " " 9·3, " 5·25, " 1·35.

3. ASTURINULA MONOGRAMMICA.

Asturinuła monogrammica (Temm.); Shelley, P. Z. S. 1881, p. 562.

Ugogo.



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MIRAFRA TORRIDA



4. ACCIPITER MINULLUS.

Nisus minullus, Finsch & Hartl. Vög. Ostaf. p. 85; Fischer & Reichenow, J. f. O. 1878, pp. 251, 272.

Accipiter minullus (Daud.); Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. i. p. 140.

Mamboio.

I have also a specimen from Rabbai near Mombas, collected by the Rev. T. Wakefield. It ranges from Abyssinia southward throughout East and South Africa.

5. MELIERAX POLIOPTERUS.

Melierax poliopterus, Cab. in v. d. Decken, Reisen, iii. p. 40; Finsch & Hartl. Vög. Ostaf. p. 90; Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. i. p. 88.

Brava in South Somali-land.

This species is, as far as we yet know, exclusively East-African. The type came from the Uмба river in the interior, and is I believe the only other specimen known. South of the Zambesi it is represented by the closely allied *M. canorus*.

6. MELIERAX NIGER.

Nisus niger, Finsch & Hartl. Vög. Ostaf. p. 89.

Melierax niger (Vieill.); Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. i. p. 91.

Micronisus niger, Cab. J. f. O. 1878, p. 242,

Mamboio.

This species ranges over the whole of South and East Africa, extending northward into Abyssinia and Kordofan, and thence crosses the continent to Senegal and Casamance.

7. GLAUCIDIUM CAPENSE.

Glaucidium capense (Smith); Shelley, P. Z. S. 1881, p. 563.

Mamboio.

This is the most northern limit yet recorded for this species.

8. SYRNIUM WOODFORDI.

Syrnium woodfordi (Smith); Shelley, P. Z. S. 1881, p. 561.

Ugogo.

9. CAPRIMULGUS EUROPÆUS.

Caprimulgus europæus, Linn.; Finsch & Hartl. Vög. Ostaf. p. 117.

Mamboio.

The Common European Goatsucker ranges throughout the whole of Africa, but is everywhere migratory.

10. COSMETORNIS VEXILLARIUS (Gould); Shelley, P. Z. S. 1881, p. 564.

Mamboio.

With regard to its range as given by me *l. c.*, instead of Zambesi read Limpopo as its southern known limit in Eastern Africa.

11. *PSALIDOPROCNE HOLOMELÆNA.*

Psalidoprocne holomelæna (Sundev.); Sharpe, P. Z. S. 1870, pp. 288, 320.

Mamboio.

New to East Africa. The range of this species is very uncertain, as it is found on the Gold Coast and in South Africa from Cape Colony to Natal, but has not previously been recorded from any portion of South Tropical Africa.

12. *HAPALODERMA VITTATUM*, sp. n.

Very similar in size and general colouring to *H. narina*, but differs as follows: bill smaller and much narrower, scarcely more than half the breadth; head darker and of a more olive-green; neck entirely surrounded by a bluish-bronze collar; wing-coverts with narrow distinct white bars not freckled with white as in *H. narina*; dark portion of the tail violet-blue, very partially edged with green; white portion of the tail very distinctly barred with bluish black. Culmen 0·6, wing 5, tail 7, tarsus 0·65.

Hab. Mamboio.

The only specimen is in extremely bad condition, so much so that I cannot say how far the blue may extend on the throat; but it appears to be only a narrow ring round the neck. The bars on the wing-coverts and the colouring of the tail, especially the barring of the white portion, are sufficient characters to distinguish it at a glance from *H. narina* and *H. constantia*.

13. *RHINOPOMASTES CABANISI.*

Irrisor cabanisi, De Fil.; Hengl. Orn. N.O.-Afr. p. 219.

Mamboio.

New to East Africa. This species is closely allied to *R. minor*, but may be readily distinguished by the white patch on the primaries, which is not present in *R. minor*. It ranges from the Upper White-Nile district to Mamboio.

14. *SAXICOLA PLESCHANKA* (Lepech.).

Saxicola morio, Seebohm, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. v. p. 372.

Mamboio.

New to East Africa. It ranges in Africa; from Egypt to Mamboio, and possibly occurs in Algeria.

15. *MOTACILLA LONGICAUDA*, Rüpp.

Ugogo.

New to East Africa. This species ranges from Abyssinia, where it was first collected by Dr. Rüppell, to Durban in Natal.

16. *GRAUCALUS PECTORALIS.*

Graucalus pectoralis, Jard.; Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. iv. p. 29.

Mamboio.

New to East Africa. It inhabits the whole of Africa between 15° N. lat. and 22° S. lat.

17. SIGMODUS TRICOLOR.

Sigmodus tricolor (Gray); Shelley, P. Z. S. 1881, p. 581.

Mamboio.

Five specimens, three with white on the wing, and two without.

18. SIGMODUS SCOPIFRONS.

Sigmodus scopifrons, Peters, Shelley, P. Z. S. 1881, p. 582.

Mamboio.

19. EURYCEPHALUS RUEPELLI, Bp.

Eurycephalus anguitimens, Cab. J. f. O. 1878, p. 225 (?); Fischer & Reichenow J. f. O. 1879, p. 347 (?); Shelley P. Z. S. 1881, p. 582.

Mamboio, Ugogo.

I suspect that Drs. Cabanis, Fischer, and Reichenow fell into the same error as I did *l. c.*, and overlooked the white rump which separates this species from the South-African *E. anguitimens*. At any rate my reference *l. c.* should be cancelled. This species ranges from Shoa, about 9° N. lat., where it was collected by Dr. Rüppell, to Mamboio and Ugogo, about 7° S. lat.

20. DILOPHUS CARUNCULATUS (Gm.).

Mamboio.

New to East Africa. This species ranges from Abyssinia throughout East and South Africa.

21. AMYDRUS MORIO (Linn.).

Amydrus rueppelli, Shelley, P. Z. S. 1881, p. 583.

Mamboio.

I have come to the conclusion that *A. rueppelli*, Verr., is not specifically distinct from *A. morio*: in colouring I can detect no difference; but one of M. Verreaux's specimens in my own collection is slightly larger than sixteen specimens from East and South Africa, the Natal ones being generally the smallest and the East-African ones intermediate; but this slight variation in size does not in my opinion constitute a specific character. In Natal specimens three of those compared belong to what I consider a variety, differing from the others in having the greater portion of the primary-coverts rufous, and in the rufous of the quills extending onto the outer secondaries.

This species ranges from Abyssinia, throughout East Africa to Natal, and thence to the Cape of Good Hope.

22. TEXTOR DINEMELLI.

Textor dinemelli, Horsf.; Finsch & Hartl. Vög. Ostaf. p. 386; Cab. J. f. O. 1878, p. 233; Fischer & Reichenow, tom. cit. pp. 299, 351.

Mamboio.

This species ranges from Shoa, in about 10° N. lat., to Mamboio, in about 7° S. lat.

23. PENTHETRIA ARDENS.

Penthetria ardens (Bodd.) ; Finsch & Hartl. Vög. Ostaf. p. 423.

Mamboio and Ugogo.

New to East Africa. From the above-mentioned localities it ranges southward into Natal and Caffraria, and westward to the Loango coast.

24. AMBLYOSPIZA UNICOLOR.

Amblyospiza unicolor, Fischer & Reichenow; Shelley, P.Z. S. 1881, p. 589.

Mamboio.

This is the most southern limit we can yet accord to this species.

25. FRINGILLARIA ORIENTALIS, sp. n.

Very similar to *F. major*, Cab., but smaller, with the bill and legs slightly longer and stouter; the eyebrow and white central band on the crown broader and more distinctly marked. Total length 5·7 inches, culmen 0·55, wing 3·2, tail 3·1, tarsus 0·8.

Mamboio.

In my opinion this is only one of three races of a single species; but I have here described it as a new species, as many ornithologists may prefer to consider it such. By the term race I intend to indicate that the form is so nearly allied to one or more others that, in my opinion, further research is sure to discover intermediate forms which may be placed as well with one as with the other.

The three races are:—

1. *F. cabanisi*, Reichenow, J. f. O. 1875, p. 233, pl. 2. figs. 2, 3.
Hab. Cameroons.

This race is only known to me by the description and plate *l. c.*

2. *F. orientalis*. *Hab.* Mamboio.

3. *F. major*, Cab. J. f. O. 1880, p. 349, pl. 2. fig. 2. *Hab.* Angola.

As regards *F. cabanisi*, Bocage, Orn. Angola, p. 371, I have a specimen in my own collection of this form from Caconda. It differs from the plate given by Dr. Cabanis (*l. c.*) in the central stripe on the crown being white, not grey, and in the feathers of the mantle being more striped and less scale-like, their dark centres generally extending quite to the tips of the feathers.

26. MIRAFRA TORRIDA, sp. n. (Plate XVII.)

Upper parts rufous-brown, with dark central stripes to the feathers of the crown, nape, and greater portion of the back; rump and upper tail-coverts with obsolete shaft-stripes; some of the feathers of the mantle very partially edged with buff. Wings rufous, the coverts and secondaries edged with buff; median and greater coverts partially barred with black; secondaries somewhat similarly barred, and with a waved black line encircling each feather near the edge; primaries browner, without black markings, and broadly edged externally and internally with rufous. Tail, two centre feathers rufous; outer tail-feathers, with the exception of an inner edging, and the outer

webs of the next pair fawn colour; remainder of the tail dark brown. Underparts rufous buff, as well as an eyebrow, cheeks, and ear-coverts: sides of the head mottled with rufous; sides of the neck similar in colouring to the back; middle of the throat slightly mottled with rufous; lower throat and crop strongly mottled with rufous-brown, and with partial black central stripes to a few of the feathers; under surface of the quills brown, with broad rufous edges to the inner webs; under wing-coverts rufous-buff; lower half of the bill flesh-colour, remainder shading into dark brown towards the culmen; legs flesh-colour. Total length 5·7 inches, culmen 0·5, wing 3·1, tail 2·4, tarsus 0·95.

Hab. Ugogo.

This seems to be a very distinct species of Lark; and I cannot find any description that suits it. Looking at Mr. Sharpe's Key to the Species of *Mirafra* found in Africa (P. Z. S. 1874, p. 638), it appears to be different at once by its entirely rufous colour and the two rufous central tail-feathers. Of the species mentioned by Mr. Sharpe, it would appear to have its nearest ally in *M. cheniana*; but its entirely rufous colour above and the fawn-coloured outer tail-feathers distinguish it.

27. TURACUS MUSOPHAGUS.

Corythaix musophaga, Dubois; Finsch & Hartl. Vög. Ostaf. p. 475.

Mamboio.

This species is here recorded for the first time from East Africa north of the Zambesi. It ranges throughout South Africa, and extends northward on the east coast to Mamboio.

28. TURACUS LIVINGSTONII.

Turacus livingstonii, Gray, P. Z. S. 1864, p. 44.

Corythaix livingstonei, Finsch & Hartl. Vög. Ostaf. p. 476, pl. 8; Fischer & Reichenow, J. f. O. 1880, pp. 141, 189.

Ugogo.

This species ranges from the Mombas district, where it has been procured by Dr. Fischer, to Delagoa Bay, and crosses the continent to Benguela.

29. CUCULUS CANORUS.

Cuculus canorus, Linn.; Sharpe, P. Z. S. 1873, p. 580.

Mamboio.

The single specimen sent home by Sir John Kirk is fully adult but remarkably small; total length 11·7 inches, culmen 0·8, wing 8, tail 7, tarsus 0·8. It agrees well in colouring with British and Abyssinian specimens with which I have compared it, as also with Mr. Sharpe's description *l. c.*, excepting that it shows no signs of a greenish gloss on the back. *C. canorus* ranges throughout Africa, but is everywhere migratory.

30. CUCULUS SOLITARIUS.

Cuculus solitarius, Steph. ; Sharpe, P. Z. S. 1873, p. 582.

Cuculus heuglini, Hartl. Abhandl. nat. Ver. Brem. vii. p. 113.

Mamboio.

The four specimens sent me by Sir John Kirk I have compared with South-African examples and with one from Lado collected by Dr. Emin Bey and referred to *C. heuglini* by Dr. Hartlaub *l. c.*, and can find no difference between them. This species ranges throughout Africa south of about 8° N. lat.

31. TURTUR LUGENS.

Turtur lugens (Rüpp.) ; Shelley, P. Z. S. 1881, p. 596.

Mamboio.

This is its southern limit as yet known.

32. FRANCOLINUS INFUSCATUS.

Francolinus infuscatus, Finsch & Hartl. Vög. Ostaf. p. 578.

Pternistes infuscatus, Cab. J. f. O. 1878, p. 214.

Mamboio.

This species is confined to East Africa, and was hitherto only known by the type specimen, which was collected by the Baron von der Decken near Lake Jipe, which lies about 100 miles north-west of Mombas, and by a specimen procured by Herr Hildebrandt also in the Teita country.

33. HOPLOPTERUS SPINOSUS.

Hoplopterus spinosus (Linn.) ; Fischer & Reichenow, J. f. O. 1879, pp. 296, 301, 337.

Mamboio.

This Plover ranges in Africa from Mamboio to the mouth of the Nile, and crosses the continent to Senegal.

34. ANAS ERYTHORHYNCHA.

Anas erythrorhyncha, Gm. ; Finsch & Hartl. Vög. Ostaf. p. 808.

Mamboio.

This species ranges throughout South Africa, extending northward on the east coast to Zanzibar, and is also found in Madagascar.